

Improvements in the Yield of Mulberry.

Q.—641. Sri J. VENKATAPPA (Sidlaghatta).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) whether there is any improvement in the yield of Mulberry from 1947 in the State;

(b) if so, to what extent?

A.—Sri C. M. POONACHA (Minister for Home Affairs and Industries).

(a) Yes.

(b) The average yield per acre per year in an irrigated garden of local variety is estimated to be about 12,000 lbs, while the average yield per acre in an irrigated Graft Garden is about 20,000 lbs. per annum.

Sri J. VENKATAPPA.—To what extent has this improvement in the yield of mulberry resulted on the cost what of production of silk?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Notice.

Sri J. VENKATAPPA.—In reply to part (b) of the question it is stated that the yield per acre per year of local variety is about 12,000 lbs. May I know was the yield in 1947?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—It is given in the answer itself that the average yield per acre per year in an irrigated garden of local variety is estimated to be about 12,000 lbs., while the average yield per acre in an irrigated Graft Garden is about 20,000 lbs. per annum.

Sri J. VENKATAPPA.—My question is what was the yield in 1947?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—1947ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು yield ಇತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—This is about improved yield.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—1947ರಿಂದೀಚೆಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡದ್ದರ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I am sorry, I do not have that information.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is this information in respect of mulberry plantations of the Government or private gardens?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—This is the information regarding the improved variety that is grown in nurseries.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I want to know whether it is Government or private. Nurseries are owned by Government and by private people as well. I want to know the comparative figures of both.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—This is the quantity that is grown in nurseries at Kanva, Ramanagaram Taluk. It is a Government nursery.

Sri J. VENKATAPPA.—Hon'ble Minister was pleased to say that these figures were with regard to graft nurseries at Kanva. But at Kanva, the yield is 20,000 lbs. and not 12,000 lbs.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Please put a question.

Sri J. VENKATAPPA.—When was this graft cultivation taken up?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—In the year 1953-54.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Answers were furnished only in respect of irrigated garden. May I know the average yield in non-irrigated gardens?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Improved variety is grown in irrigated fields. About non-irrigated fields, I have no information.

Sri U. M. MADAPPA.—Hon'ble Deputy Minister says that there is improvement in the yield of mulberry. If that is so, may I know whether it needs protection from the Central Tariff Board?

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is a different question.

Sri U. M. MADAPPA.—The question pertains to yield, Sir.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—The entire expenditure on the scheme is borne by the Central Government.

Sri U. M. MADAPPA.—If that is so, I want to know whether this State Governments wants protection from the Central Government hereafter.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is a different thing.

Sri U. M. MADAPPA.—If there is sufficient improvement, what is the opinion of the Government?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member cannot ask the opinion of the Government.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—What steps were taken to improve the yield in private lands?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—We have been distributing improved grafts to the sericulturists for replacing the local variety of mulberry by new ones.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Have the Government given any subsidies for sinking wells?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Assistance such as providing grafts free, and subsidy for sinking wells to enable them to adopt better methods of cultivation are given.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಕರೆ ಗಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್ ಕಲ್ಟಿವೇಷನ್ ಇದೆ?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—It is about 180 acres.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಎಷ್ಟು?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I require notice.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Instead of saying 'require notice' it would be better if the Hon'ble Deputy Minister says that information is not available.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎಫ್. ಮೂಡಲಗಿರಿಗೌಡ.—ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ irrigated ಮತ್ತು non-irrigated mulberry cultivation ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I can give total acreage. The other information is not available. In 1946-48, it was 80,000 acres and in 1957-58, it is 1,30,300 acres.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎಫ್. ಮೂಡಲಗಿರಿಗೌಡ.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಇರಿಗೇಟೆಡ್ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈಗ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೋಡಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎಫ್. ಮೂಡಲಗಿರಿಗೌಡ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಇರಿಗೇಟೆಡ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತಿದೆಯಲ್ಲವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಅದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಬಿಚ್ಚುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is there a plan of five-years for the development of mulberry cultivation and encouragement of graft variety under the consideration of the Government? Is there an approved plan drawn up at all?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I have already replied, Sir. This is a scheme entirely financed by the Central

Government. We are to receiving assistance from the Central Government for experimenting, etc.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, my question is whether a plan for development for mulberry cultivation on planned lines is drawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is a part and parcel of the Five-year Plan.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I am not in a position to reply to that question.

Sri C. K. RAJAI AH SETTY.—Is it a fact that in 1956-57, major part of the grants given by the Government of India for sericulture have lapsed?

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is a different question.

I-30 P.M.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—What is the financial aid accorded by the Central Government in this behalf, Sir?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—From 1952-53 to 1956-57, we have spent a sum of Rs. 90,000 over graft cultivation of mulberry.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಫ್. ಬಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಮಲಬರಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಏನು ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನು ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಇಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is a different question.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ನೀರಾವರಿ ತೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತಲಮು ಮಾಡಿದ ಮಲಬರಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is another question.

Sri G. ANNA RAO.—Sir, may I know whether it is a fact that due to fall in cocoon and silk prices, mulberry gardens are neglected by the sericulturists and as a result, instead of improving, deterioration has taken place?

ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಕಲ್ಟಿವೇಷನ್ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆಯುಂಟಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri G. ANNA RAO.—My question is, due to the fall in cocoon and silk prices, mulberry gardens are deteriorating since sericulturists are not taking interest so that instead of improvement, degeneration is taking place?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I cannot tell that the slump in the silk market has adversely affected mulberry cultivation.

Sri K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—Sir, has it come to the notice of the Government that the subsidies to sink wells are being made available only to rich people?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—No, Sir. It is made available to all the sericulturists irrespective of their economic condition.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What is the maximum yield per acre recorded either in a garden, Government or private?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—With regard to our Government nursery, we have already given figures.

Sri V. VENKATAPPA.—What is the variety of grafts that are used for cultivation to achieve this improvement in mulberry?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Out of about 21 varieties of Japanese mulberry we have imported, we have selected four varieties after certain experiments.

Conciliation Proceedings between Hindusthan Machine Tools and their Employees' Association.

Q.—747. Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Kolar Gold Fields).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the Labour Department had refused to hold conciliation proceedings as required in respect of the Industrial dispute between the Management of the Hindusthan Machine Tools and their Employees' Association;

(b) the steps they propose to take in this matter?

A.—Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA (Minister for Labour and Legal Affairs).—

(a) No.

(b) Conciliation; failing which adjudication according to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, is it not true that the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore Division, had told the parties that conciliation proceedings could not be held and thereafter he reported the matter to the Commissioner for Labour?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I do not think, my friend is right.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Do the Government consult the Government of India before referring the matter?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I have answered this point to my Hon'ble friend in another connection that there is no compulsory duty cast on the State Government to consult the Central Government.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I am aware, Sir, but my specific question is to know the legal position.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Whenever occasion arises, if the State Government thinks it proper, it asks any employer and the Central Government also is treated like that.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I would like to know if the Hon'ble Minister is going to consult the Central Government before referring the matter to the tribunal?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Sir, we do not propose to consult the Central Government.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Since how long the conciliation proceedings are going on?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—Sir, I may inform the Hon'ble Member that the parties have been attempting to solve this themselves and Government do not interfere in the matter, because at the request of both parties, a chance was given to them to come to an understanding. They have not yet been able to arrive at a settlement. If they do not come to any settlement, Government will at once intervene and conciliation proceedings will be started and if conciliation fails, the dispute will be referred.